

The publication of this issue commenced

The China Mail.
HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1895.
WHEN we referred a few days ago to

the storm-cloud that threatens to engulf at any moment and to overwhelm the present administration at Peking, and perhaps to sweep away all traces of the reign of the Manchus in China, we indicated briefly the scheme that had found favour amongst the leaders in the Reform Party. Whether this scheme will ever become the groundwork of a plan for the regeneration of the Chinese Empire, it would be unsafe to predict. Having regard, however, to the urgent necessity for reform in China politically and the equally clamant necessities of

the people socially and morally, all true friends of enlightenment and civilisation must welcome the hopeful glim-

mering of a desire for a rational, constitutional and honest form of Government in China—for a Government which will rule the people on sound principles with a view to the development of individual and national wealth and well-being.

internally, and to conduct the external affairs of the Empire on the lines of modern diplomacy and uprightness, casting off all that is bad and objectionable in the effete civilisation that has

ed her for obscenity and prevented her from marching in line with the countries of the West. Among the crying evils of the Chinese nation none impresses the European accustomed to a healthy spirit of patriotism in the public services more than the existing corruption among Chinese officials and the utter ineptitude in most instances of these officials for the responsible positions they occupy. To fulfil his duties with the sole object of the public welfare is the last thing one looks for in a Chinese official. Corruption is rampant from top to bottom of the whole administrative fabric. Whatever his apologists may say on his behalf, we think the revelations of China's unprepared-

sums of money spent on warlike armaments and material alone, prove us conclusively as anyone could desire that the much-vaunted Li Hung Chang, who has been extravagantly described as the Bismarck of China, is no better than the petty speculative mandarin who strives to pay his dues to Peking or the higher officials to whose good favour he owes his position from the money he extorts from the people. There are several causes of this state of affairs

The system under which all Government appointments are filled is badly irredeemably and irrevocably. There is an absence of real education amongst the official classes and a want of thorough technical training for special work in the Government service. And in the third place, the system under which appointments are held is radically wrong.

add the salaries paid to officials are wholly inadequate. The composition of an elegant essay on a classical subject no more fits a man for a civil appointment than the lifting of a heavy stone or a battle axe and the accurate discharge of a few arrows fit another for a military command. Both are useless

tests, and are believed to be cunning devices on the part of the Manchus to prevent the common people from acquiring useful knowledge to the danger of the Dynasty. Without scientific, professional or technical knowledge, mere Chinese classical machines are pitched into positions requiring special knowledge. An officer of the Empire

is required to be a Jack-of-all-trades. He is at one time expected to be a great general commanding a large army, at another time the gallant admiral of the fleet, at yet another time to be the eminent engineer superintending the construction of works of the greatest difficulty, or he may be called upon to deal with some financial problem or the di-

fact, without education and without the means to enlarge whatever elements of natural ability he may possess, the Chinese official is expected to be little short of a genius. And he is not a genius, except in the direction of filling his coffers in a comparatively short period with ill-gotten gains squeezed from a constant stream of oppressed subjects.

And these defects are obvious to the Chinaman who has travelled in foreign countries, and the Reform Party know that before any real advancement can take place among his fellow-countrymen it is essential that the system of Government must first be completely remodelled. The present examinations

for civil and military or naval appointments must give way to professional examinations; and the purchase of official appointments must be abolished absolutely. Following upon this, liberal salaries must be paid to those officials who have obtained a mastery of Western methods, and who come to fulfil their duties thoroughly equipped at all points,

only be gained by experience. For State purposes, it is not proposed to set up a Republic. The Central Government, as proposed by the Reformers, will comprise the Emperor, with three principal Ministers of State. Which ancient family will provide the Emperor is evidently a matter for after consideration, but it is at least definitely pro-

posed that the Emperor should be assisted in the Central Government by a Grand Imperial Council of twelve members, a Grand Imperial Secretariat and Boards of Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Treasury and Exchequer, War, Admiralty, Supreme Judicature, Works, Agriculture and Mining, Trade, Police (a form of *gendarmerie*), and Education.

in the draft before us the duties of each of these Boards are set forth in elaborate detail, but as it is only an attempt to ingraft Western methods upon Chinese in order to avoid too violent a disturbance of existing notions we need not recapitulate them here. For the Provincial Government one very important alteration is projected,

(The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to poor scan quality. It appears to be a continuation of the document's body text.)

The present Provinces are considered to be altogether too large for efficient supervision. It is proposed to reconstitute the Provinces, making divisions of fifth the size of existing Provinces. For each Division there would be a Governor and a Lieutenant-Governor, these officials and their executive officers to hold their appointments from the Central Government, which would, in return, be responsible for the payment of their salaries. Each Province would also have a Treasurer; two Judges to deal with all important legal cases, civil and criminal; ten Magistrates to deal with trivial cases; and to assist the Governor in the administration of the affairs of their particular Districts; a Local Board of Workers from a competent Surveyor or Engineer; a Commissioner of Police; and a Military Commander. The Provincial Governors might also, in course of time, be furnished with Executive Councils to assist and advise them.

It is especially interesting to turn to the proposed judicial reforms. Here, as every Occidental knows, China provides ample scope for reforming zeal. The greatest blot upon the Chinese statute-book is the toleration of the inhuman practice of torture of witnesses and of suspected persons. It is one of the most important points in the ratification of Foreign treaties with Japan that she should reform her Judiciary, and if such reform is needed in Japan to justify the Foreign Powers in admitting her on a footing of equality, how much more necessary is it that China, before she can be recognised as a civilised country, should establish a judicial system that will command respect and recognition and ensure the ends of justice to the people, rich and poor alike who have the misfortune to appear either before the civil or the criminal courts. The punishments inflicted upon the Chinese law must conform to the dictates of humanity and civilisation. The prisons must be altered; litigants or prisoners must be afforded the assistance of practitioners trained in the law; and the jury system might be established with beneficial results.

Taking into account the vastness of the Chinese Empire and its enormous population the Imperial revenue is very small. This is attributable to the modesty of collection, official peculations, and the limited nature of the country's production, industry and trade. To carry out the reforms suggested in the administration of the country and to entirely reconstruct the army and the navy of new lines, with efficient officers, it is obvious that a larger revenue will be required than under the present system. The revenue of China would require to be quadrupled to meet the increased expenditure. This can be done without imposing further restrictions on trade and without subjecting the people to increased burdens. Previous to the establishment of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, the collection of customs duties was not only unsatisfactory but the amount collected was less than at present, even allowing for the expansion of trade in the interval and the Imperial Exchequer, under the old system, did not receive a half of the total amount collected. It is proposed to place the collection of inland revenue into the hands of foreigners, under a similar arrangement to the Maritime Customs, until China is in a position to dispense with all foreign assistance. By this means leakage will be stopped and the revenue considerably increased without additional calls upon the people, and trade would be freed from the iniquitous restrictions it is now under the pressure there would be no enormous increase in the internal as well as in the foreign trade. For providing the *gendarmes*, water supplies, good roads and bridges and the proper lighting of towns, new taxes would in time be imposed, but this will not entail a greater outlay to the Chinese who have to pay illegal impost now without deriving any benefit. If mines were opened up, royalties would add to the Imperial Exchequer, improved agriculture and increased production would naturally increase the revenue, and much more will be done by opening up the country to foreign trade and commerce,—by the opening of more trading centres or ports for the transaction of commercial business, by affording increased facilities for communication and for the quick carriage and transport of goods; and by the repeal of all laws that have a retarding effect upon trade. Apart altogether from the governmental causes that have prevented trade expansion, there is undoubtedly a certain degree of popular prejudice to be overcome. The construction of railways and the opening up of mines will raise the difficulties of *Jung-shui* and ancient burial places. This is only a matter of superstitious belief, and the more enlightened Reformers are convinced that the Chinaman is too deeply imbued with the commercial instinct to allow these difficulties to stand in the way of the development of the country and the probable improvement of his own income. At any rate a good example might be shown by those in authority. The opening of schools throughout the country and the gradual spread of knowledge will also help to dispel the blighting superstition that now prevails. Much may be hoped from religious toleration and scientific education, and both of these find a place in the scheme of reform.

This is a very brief outline of the proposals that are promulgated by the leaders in the reform movement in China. As may be imagined, there is much more detail, and it is evident that, if successful in overturning the present order of things, the reformers, with the aid of foreign advisers, should be able to reconstitute the Government on modern lines to the benefit of the whole population.—Allowing for differences of racial characteristics, there is no reason why China should not make great advances in the social scale, although the improvement may not be so rapid as in the case of Japan. Wisely and firmly ruled, the Chinese would speedily adapt themselves to circumstances. With the disappearance of

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Proposed sailings from Hongkong.

Coptic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Honolulu)..... WEDNESDAY, March 20, at noon.

Gauche (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Honolulu)..... TUESDAY, April 2, at noon.

Regie (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Honolulu)..... THURSDAY, May 3, at noon.

THE Steamship COPTIC will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA AND YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th March, at Noon, connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passengers Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates and particulars of the various routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, March 16, 1895. 413

U. S. Mail Line.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Proposed sailings from Hongkong.

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Honolulu)..... WEDNESDAY, April 17, at noon.

China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Honolulu)..... TUESDAY, April 30, at noon.

Persia (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Honolulu)..... SATURDAY, May 18, at noon.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA AND YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, 17th April, at Noon, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER, and RIO GRANDE and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of \$160 Gold in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER, and RIO GRANDE and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS, and from Chicago to destination, the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received on the day until 5 p.m., same day, all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, March 9, 1895. 400

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUMATRA, PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE AND BORDEAUX.

ALSO PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 20th March, 1895, at Noon, the Company's S.S. SAGHAIEN, Commandant CHATELAIN, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECULATIVE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Speculatives will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Speculatives and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 19th March, 1895. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office).

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

C. TOURNAIRE, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, March 9, 1895. 473



STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship RAYENNA, Captain F. COLE, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port for BOMBAY, on THURSDAY, the 28th March, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

This Steamer connects at Bombay with the PENINSULAR, which Vessel takes on her Cargo for LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL, leaving that port on the 16th APRIL, 1895.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to A. E. WOOLLEY, Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, March 14, 1895. 634

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA & BALTIC PORTS.

ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LOGGERS.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Bayern..... Monday | April 1.

Prussia..... Monday | April 22.

Kurische..... Monday | April 29.

Prinz Heinrich..... Monday | June 24.

Bayern..... Monday | June 24.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

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For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, March 11, 1895. 608

WASHINGTON BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHINGTON'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, March 11, 1895. 608

Intimations.

SANTAL MIDY

Relieves the scalding pain at once and

CURES

all discharges from the genito-urinary organs in either sex in

48 HOURS.

SANTAL MIDY

is a specific for Cystitis.

SANTAL MIDY

obtained from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL MIDY

Unlike the sandal oil of the Bazaras, is superior to Copaliba, Cubeba, or Injections, and causes no inconvenience.

Beware of imitations.

Each tiny Capsule bears the name MIDY.

8, RUE VIVIERNE, PARIS.

For Sale by A. S. WATSON & Co., Chemists.

Hongkong, November 24, 1894. 1907

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1895.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—8,000 Tons—10,000 Horse power—Speed 19 knots.



SAFETY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—8,000 Tons—10,000 Horse power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN... WEDNESDAY, 20th March.

EMPRESS OF INDIA... WEDNESDAY, 10th April.

EMPRESS OF CHINA... WEDNESDAY, 1st May.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.)

in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers booked through to all principal ports and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

CIRCULAR PORT TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney, Australia via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months \$100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are excellent.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, etc., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, PRINCE STREET, 362

Hongkong, February 20, 1895.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.—MARCH 18, 1895.

Stocks.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corp. 30,000 120 all 145 % prem.

New South Wales 100 10 1 1/2 nom.

Bank of China, Japan and Straits 39,875 10 1 1/2 nom.

Lat. 12 1 nom.

National Bank of China, Limited 100 10 1 1/2 8 1/2 300, ex div., sellers

MARINE INSURANCES.

Canton Insurance Office Co., Ltd. 10,000 250 1/2 15 1/2, buyers

Yan. Traders Insurance Co., Ltd. 25,000 83 3/4 2 1/2 85, sales and sellers

North-China Insurance Co., Ltd. 5,000 20 1/2 15, 20 1/2, buyers

Straits Insurance Co., Ltd. 30,000 10 20 1/2 20 1/2, buyers

Union Insurance Society Co., Ltd. 10,000 25 1/2 15 1/2, buyers

Yankee Insurance Association, Ltd. 5,000 100 60 80, sales

FIRE INSURANCES.

Guinea Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. 40,000 10 1/2 1/2 77, sales and buyers

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. 5,000 25 1/2 1/2 75, sales, ex div.

H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. 12,500 120 all 83 1/2 % prem., buyers

China and Manila S. S. Co., Ltd. 5,000 50 1/2 1/2 65, sellers

Douglas Steamship Co., Limited 20,000 50 1/2 1/2 81, ex div., sellers

H.K. & O. and M. Steamship Co., Ltd. 80,000 2 1/2 1/2 30, sales and sellers

Indo-China S. N. Company, Limited 60,000 10 1/2 1/2 88, buyers

China Mutual S. N. Co. 20,000 10 1/2 1/2 27, ex div.

Do. (new issue) 20,000 10 1/2 1/2 27, ex div.

China Sugar Company, Limited 20,000 10 1/2 1/2 140, sellers

Tanong Sugar Company, Limited 7,000 10 1/2 1/2 48, sellers

H.K. & Kow. Wharf & Godown Co., Limited 20,000 50 1/2 1/2 36, sales and sellers

Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Company, Limited 2,500 100 3 1/2 47 1/2

LAND AND BUILDING INVESTMENT.

Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited 30,000 10 1/2 1/2 55 1/2, buyers

Hampshire Estate & Finance Co., Ltd. 13,400 6 1/2 1/2 10, sales

West Point Building Co., Limited 12,500 6 1/2 1/2 15, sellers

HAIRWAYS.

H.K. High-Speed Hairways Co., Ltd. 1,250 10 1/2 1/2 65, sales

Jebleb Mining & Trading Co., Ltd. 15,000 5 1/2 1/2 33, 30, sales

Panjoon Mining Co., Ltd. 80,000 4 1/2 1/2 34 1/2, sales and sellers

Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin 8,000 100 1/2 1/2 60 1/2, sellers

New Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Ltd. 50,000 3 1/2 1/2 10 1/2, buyers

Sanb'Aut. Gold Mining Co., Ltd. 20,000 13 1/2 1/2 10 1/2, sellers

Société Française des Houillères de Touraine 8,000 100 1/2 1/2 50, all

PLANTING, ETC.

China-Borneo Company, Ltd. 7,500 10 1/2 1/2 10, nom.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited 6,000 8 1/2 1/2 1/2 55, sellers

Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd. 6,000 50 1/2 1/2 50, buyers

DUNSMITHS.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited 30,000 10 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2, sales and buyers

Dakin, Ordakhan & Co., Ltd. 50,000 5 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2

LIGHTING.

H.K. and China Gas Co., Limited 7,000 10 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2, buyers

Hongkong Electric Co., Limited 30,000 10 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2, sales and buyers

Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. 20,000 50 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2, sales

Hongkong Brick & China Co., Ltd. 4,000 10 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2, sales and buyers

NEWELL'S.

Bell's Artesian Eastern Agency, Ltd. 6,000 1 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2

Id. 7,000 1 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2

Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited 1,500 10 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited 2,500 10 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2, sellers

Hongkong Bakery Company, Ltd. 5,000 10 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Ltd. 5,000 10 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2, buyers

Hongkong Ice Company, Limited 5,000 10 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2

H'kong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd. 3,000 10 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2, buyers

H'konger's shares

LAURE.

Amount. Value. Interest. Quotation.

Chinese Insurance Co. Ltd. 787,200 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2, 10 % prem., sales

Hongkong Hotel (Mort.) 400,000 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2, 10 % prem., sales

Intimations.



WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 13, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG, AUGUST 18, 1891. 1612

WINDSOR HOTEL, HONGKONG.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, situated in the elegant building known as 'CON-NAUGHT HOUSE', offers First-Class Accommodation to Residents and Travellers. Passenger Elevator from Entrance Hall to each Floor, in charge of experienced Attendant.

Favourable Arrangements made for Families and for Monthly or Extended Periods.

P. BOHM, Proprietor and Manager.

Hongkong, November 24, 1894. 1907

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eleven Sections, commencing from Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.

2. From Gas Works to Jardine's Wharf.

3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.

4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.

6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.

8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.

9. From East Point to Island to North Point.

10. Kowloon Wharves.

11. Jardine's Wharf.

Vessel's Name. Captain. Flag and Reg. Tons. Date of Arrival. Consignee or Agents. Destination. Remarks.

Steamers.

Vessel's Name	Captain	Flag and Reg.	Tons	Date of Arrival	Consignee or Agents	Destination	Remarks
Active	Storm	Dan.	355	Mar. 18	A. R. Marly	Hoihow, &c.	To-morrow
Boatrace	Edward	Brit.	1412	Mar. 18	Dudwell, Carill & Co.	Sydney, &c.	To-morrow
Catterthun	Shannon	Brit.	1452	Mar. 18	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Chefoo	To-morrow
Chuanan	Wend	Ger.	823	Mar. 17	Melchers & Co.	San Francisco	To-morrow
Coptic	Lincoln	Brit.	2744	Feb. 24	O. & S. S. Co.		To-morrow
Cranbury	Lincoln	Brit.	1854	Mar. 18	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Empress of Japan	Lincoln	Brit.	5004	Mar. 18	Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	Yankee, B.C.	20th inst.
Emerald	Taylor	Brit.	866	Mar. 18	Shewan & Co.	Manila	
Exe	Pol	Brit.	1008	Mar. 18	British Navy		
Fokien	Davis	Brit.	609	Mar. 17	Douglas Steamship Co.	Swatow, &c.	To-morrow
Freer	Strand	Dan.	397	Mar. 18	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Fushun	Lunt	Brit.	1504	Mar. 18	M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Gauche	Bayley	Brit.	1764	Mar. 18	Dudwell, Carill & Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Gloucester City	Dwyer	Brit.	1409	Mar. 18	Dudwell, Carill & Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Hanoi	Chodko	Feh.	758	Mar. 18	A. R. Marly	Haiphong	20th inst.
Haitan	Goddard	Brit.	1183	Mar. 18	Douglas Steamship Co.	Coast Ports	
Kwang Mo	Mahon	Brit.	177	Mar. 18	Chinese		
Loe Sok	Jackson	Brit.	1040	Mar. 13	Yuen Fat Hong	Swatow	To-day
Memnon	Branch	Brit.	825	Mar. 14	Butterfield & Swire	Sandakan	To-morrow
Nampong	Heater	Brit.	984	Mar. 14	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore	To-morrow
Neptune	Smith	Brit.	3908	Mar. 14	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai	To-morrow
Peking	Göhler	Ger.	932	Mar. 17	Siemens & Co.	Toncon	To-morrow</